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him, these pictures are of great value in helping us to see the immigrant as a human being, as well as a "problem," and in helping us to feel, whatever we may think and do about restriction, that we have an important and fascinating work before us, in bringing these fellow-creatures who are now among us with all their varied needs and capacities for development and for service, into wholesome and harmonious relations with the social whole.

The Immigrant is a collection in book form of a series of syndicated news letters, and as such, is entirely popular in treatment. A large part of the book consists in brief summaries of the various reports of the Immigration Commission. The remainder offers such bits of history and observation as an active newspaper man is wont to put together for the entertainment and instruction of the general reader.

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The Malthusian Limit. By EDWARD ISAACSON. (London: Methuen and Company. 1912. Pp. xvii, 215. 3s. 6d.) Also published as *The New Morality. An Interpretation of Present Social and Economic Forces and Tendencies.* (New York: Moffat, Yard and Company. 1913. Pp. xv, 203. \$1.25.)

There can be no reasonable doubt that more attention should be given by English and American writers to the theory of a proper balance between population and resources—such a balance as in the long run, under tolerably settled and static conditions, would secure the finest unfolding of human capabilities and capacity for happiness in the population at large. A really great book might be written on the Malthusian limit, but Mr. Isaacson, failing to sense the great difficulty and intricacy of the problem, gives us merely a highly simplified and artificial mass of utopian speculation. The book before us is consequently a disappointment. Aside from his refusal to let existing static conceptions of morality and social organization stand in the way of his speculation, the author is commendable chiefly because he does see the inevitability of the population problem. His rejection of both socialism and individualism for a two class system—a fecund class in the country and a "surplus" class in (literally) childless cities, is mildly interesting, but insignificant. The serious reader may safely conclude that the book, while not without

points of suggestiveness, and here and there flashes of insight, may profitably be left untouched.

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NEW BOOKS

APPY, F. *L'accroissement de la population et sa loi.* Part III of *La vie de l'humanité.* (Paris: Giard et Brière. 4.50 fr.)

VON BEHR-PINNOW. *Geburtenrückgang und Bekämpfung der Säuglingssterblichkeit.* (Berlin: Springer. 1913. 2 m.)

FAIRCHILD, H. P. *Immigration. A world movement and its American significance.* (New York: Macmillan. 1913. Pp. 455. \$1.75.)
To be reviewed.

FLICK, L. F. *Eugenics.* Catholic summer school extension lectures. (Philadelphia: J. J. McVey. 1913. Pp. 39. 10c.)

GRIEPENTROG, E. *Ueber den Einfluss von Beruf und Lebensstellung auf die Todesursachen in Halle a.S. 1901-1909.* Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Halle a.S., 18. (Halle: Statistisches Amt. 1912. 1.50 m.)

KAPLUN-KOGEN, W. W. *Die Wanderbewegungen der Juden.* (Bonn: A. Marcus & E. Weber. 1913. 4 m.)

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *La question de la population.* (Paris: Alcan. 1913. Pp. iv, 512. 3.50 fr.)
To be reviewed.

MARCH, L. *La fertilité des mariages suivant la profession et situation sociale.* (Paris: Masson. 1913. Pp. 20.)

METHORST, H. W. *Nederlandsche Bevolkingsstatistiek.* (The Hague. 1913.)

Compares the vital statistics of Holland with those of other countries.

ROHLEDER, H. *Der Geburtenrückgang.* (Berlin: Fischer's Medizin. Buchh. 1913. Pp. 35. 1.20 m.)

ROFT, H. *Geburtenrückgang und Konfession.* (Cologne: J. B. Bachem. 1913. Pp. 96. 2.40 m.)

VILLARI, L. *Gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'emigrazione italiana.* (Milan: Fratelli Treves. 1912. Pp. 314. 3.50 l.)

Statistique démographique des grandes villes du monde. (Amsterdam: Bureau Municipal de Statistique. 1911.)

As the director points out in his preface to this publication, the statistical bureau at Amsterdam has long been publishing comparative vital statistics of 100 cities of the world, for a limited period of years, the last publication, No. 24, covering the years 1899-1907. In response to various requests the director now brings together the vital statistics for the chief cities of Europe for the entire period